PAN-PACIFIC ENTOMOLOGIST
63(2), 1987, pp. 147–150

A New Genus and Species in the Tribe Macrotomini (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Costa Rica

EDMUND F. GIESBERT
9780 Drake Lane, Beverly Hills, California 90210.

Abstract.—A single new Cerambycid genus and species from Costa Rica is described and figured: *Parastrongylaspis linsleyi* (Macrotomini).

The genus and species described below, and proposed in conjunction with ongoing studies of the cerambycid fauna of Monteverde, Costa Rica, and its environs by F. T. Hovore, is so far unique to that locality.

Parastrongylaspis, NEW GENUS

Form stout, convex. Head with front short, concave; vertex with median line carinate; mandibles stout, arcuate; genae usually apically produced, parallel; palpi nearly equal, apical segment of maxillary pair slightly larger, truncate at apex; eyes large, moderately coarsely facetted; antennal tubercles prominent, divergent; antennae 11 segmented, moderately robust and slightly longer than body in male, less robust and shorter than body in female, serrate, scape short, compressed, outer segments finely longitudinally striolate, flattened, third segment about twice as long as scape, longer than fourth to tenth segments, eleventh segment of males longest, appendiculate. Pronotum wider than long, convex, lateral suture not expanded nor crenulate, hind angles spinose, disk uneven; prosternum narrow, intercoxal process slender, strongly arcuate, with apex rounded, coxal cavities open behind, strongly angulate externally; mesosternal process moderately slender, coxal cavities open to epimera; metasternum with episternum broad, sides subparallel. Scutellum cordate, moderately large, convex, asperate. Elytra nearly 2 1/2 times as long as width across humeri, sides subparallel, apices widely rounded, with sutural angle dentate. Legs moderately stout; trochanters of male deeply excavated ventrally, with excavation densely pubescent; femora linear, tibiae feebly arcuate, distally expanded and apically spined; tarsi with third segment moderately expanded, cleft to base, metatarsi with first segment longer than following two together. Abdomen normally segmented.

Type species.—Parastrongylaspis linsleyi NEW SPECIES

This genus resembles *Strongylaspis* Thomson, and presumably bears a close relationship to that neotropical genus. It may be easily separated by the flattened, serrate antennae and modified trochanters of the male, and by the lack of lateral crenulations of the pronotum. The species of *Strongylaspis* which occur north of South America have received little attention from modern systematists, with the exception of *S. corticaria* Erichson, which is quite abundant in collections, and has been redescribed by Linsley (1962) and de Zayas (1975).

Parastrongylaspis linsleyi Giesbert, New Species
(Fig. 1)

Male.—Form moderately large, robust. Integument dark yellow brown, head, pronotum, and appendages reddish brown. Head moderately closely granulate and granulate-punctate, with fine, long, suberect golden pubescence on front and vertex; median line feebly cariniform, slightly darkened; antennal tubercles moderately prominent; antennae moderately robust, usually exceeding elytral apices by one or two segments, scape somewhat flattened, moderately coarsely punctate, sparsely pubescent, segments 3 to 11 serrate, somewhat flattened, finely longitudinally striolate and glabrous, third segment nearly twice as long as scape, about 1 1/4 times as long as fourth, segments 4 to 10 subequal, eleventh segment slightly longer than third, appendiculate. Pronotum wider than long, convex, sides straight, tapering anteriorly, with a small stout spine at each posterior angle; disk with an indistinct oblique cicatrix on each side before middle; surface granulate, moderately densely clothed with long, fine, erect, golden hairs not obscuring surface. Scutellum convex, widely rounded behind, bearing distinct, transverse, cicatrix-like asperites, and fringed with fine golden hairs. Elytra parallel sided, strongly convex anteriorly, less so toward apices, which are widely, separately rounded with sutural angle dentate; surface moderately densely granulate, granules becoming less distinct toward apices, with indistinct fine, short, subdepressed pubescence. Underside granulate, with sternum densely clothed with fine, erect golden pubescence; abdomen with pubescence less dense, terminal sternite widely emarginate at apex. Legs with trochanters scaphiform, ventrally modified into a deep, cup-like excavation filled with long pale hairs; femora sublinear, somewhat compressed, moderately sparsely punctate and pubescent, distally asperate beneath; tibiae asperate, finely pubescent, feebly curved, flattened, and widened distally, with outer apical angle acuminate. Length 17–28 mm.

Female.—Form similar to male. Head with antennal tubercles somewhat less prominent; antennae moderately slender, subserrate, reaching at most to apical 1/3 of elytra, segments from fifth striate. Abdomen with apex of terminal sternite feebly bilobed, deeply emarginate in middle. Legs with ventral surface of trochanters shallowly excavated, and bearing dense, fine, erect hairs. Length 21–28 mm.

Types.—Holotype male, *allotype* (California Academy of Sciences), and 19 *paratypes,* from Monteverde, Puntarenas prov., COSTA RICA, with the following data: 1 male, 1 female, 3–5 June 1974 (E. Giesbert); 1 male, 1–3 June 1978 (E. Giesbert); 6 males, 4 females, 26 May–4 June 1984 (E. Riley, D. Rider, D. LeDoux); 1 male, 22–24 May 1985 (F. Hovore); 1 male, 5 May 1980 (W. A. Haber); 1 male, 5 April 1981 (Haber); 1 male, 1 female, 24–28 May 1985 (Haber); 1 female, 17–20 May 1985 (J. Chemsak); 3 males, 9–12 June 1986 (Hovore, Giesbert).

Remarks.—The combination of the peculiar modification of the male trochanters, with the distinctly pubescent pronotum and serrate antennae, most noticeably in the male, is unique among the known Central American macrotomine fauna.

I would like to thank F. T. Hovore and J. E. Wappes for providing specimen data from their fine personal collections, and J. A. Chemsak for data from the collection at the Essig Museum of Entomology, Berkeley, California, as well as his review of the manuscript.

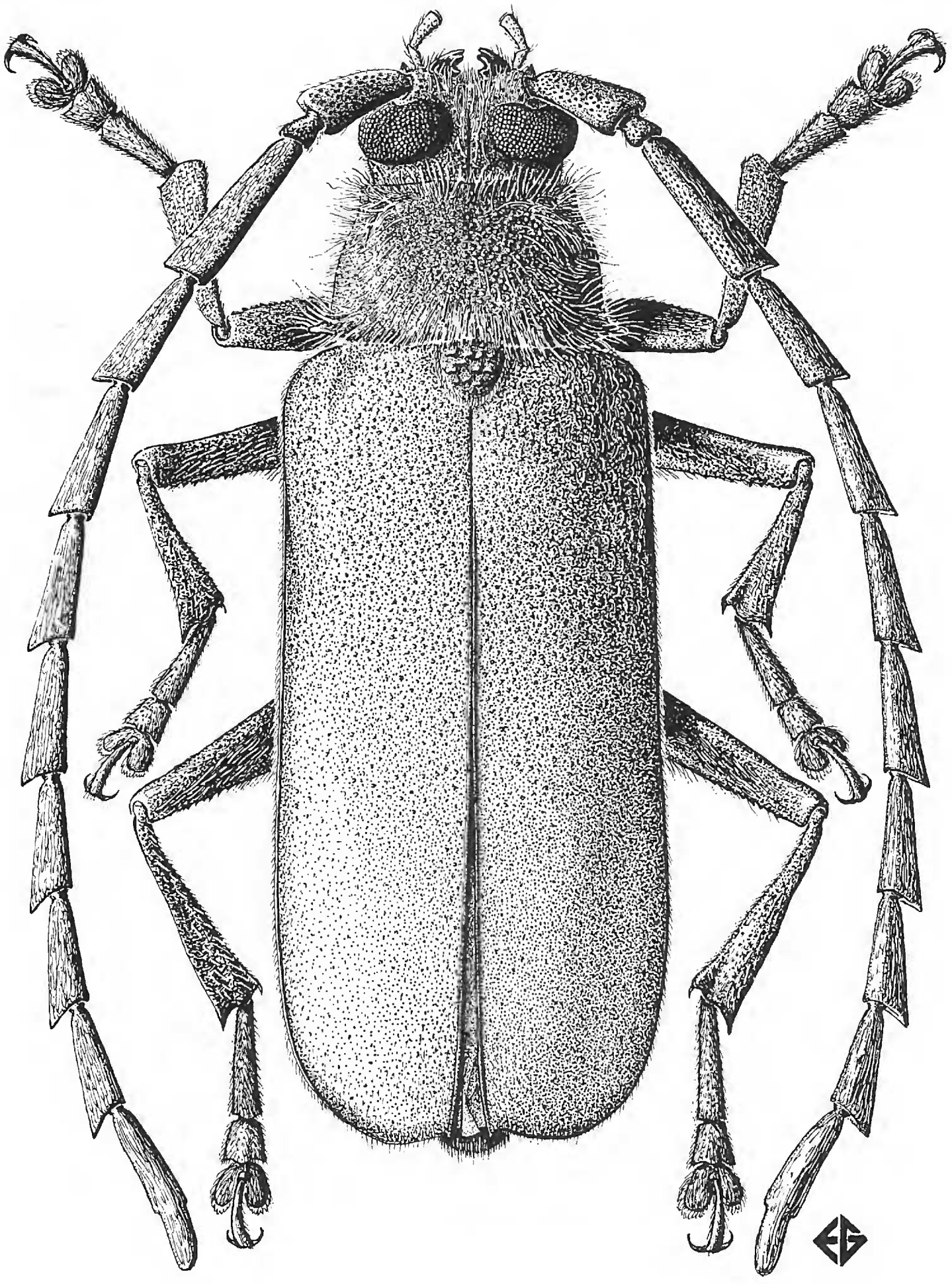

Figure 1. *Strongylaspis linsleyi* Giesbert, male.

It is a pleasure to dedicate this handsome species to my friend E. Gorton Linsley in recognition of his lifetime of devotion to the study and to the students of entomology.

Literature Cited

Linsley, E. G. 1962. The Cerambycidae of North America. Part II. Taxonomy and Classification of the Parandrinae, Prioninae, Spondylinae, and Aseminae. University of California Publications in Entomology 19:1–102.

Zayas, F. de. 1975. Revision de la familia Cerambycidae (Coleoptera: Phytophagoidea). Habana. 433 pp.

Publications Received

The Sucking Lice of North America. An Illustrated Manual for Identification. By Ke Chung Kim, Harry D. Pratt, and Chester J. Stojanovich. The Pennsylvania State University Press, University Park and London. xii + 241 pp., figs. 1–203, pls. 1–76. Available from The Pennsylvania State University Press, 215 Wagner Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802. Price $39.50 clothbound. ISBN 0-271-00395-2. Publication date given as 23 December 1986. Copy received by PCES at CAS on 31 December 1986.

This volume, dedicated to the late Professor Gordon F. Ferris recognizes 76 species of Sucking Lice as occurring in North America, from a total of currently approximately 500 described world species. The authors estimate the world Anopluran fauna at about 1,000 species.

Chapters on Collecting and Preparation Techniques, Morphology and Diagnostic Characters, Biology and Immature States, Public Health and Veterinary Importance precede the Synopses of North American Anoplura, while chapters on Parasite-Host List, Host-Parasite List, References, and Index complete the volume.

In addition to illustrations occupying a full page plate for each species, each couplet to the keys to the families, genera and species of the North American Anoplura is finely and helpfully illustrated (a total of 190 figures). This would certainly meet with the approval of Ferris. The majority of the illustrations were prepared by Mr. Stojanovich, who in 1951 collaborated with Professor Ferris in the publication of "The Sucking Lice." This latter publication is still available from the Pacific Coast Entomological Society for the nominal price of $10.00.

—Paul H. Arnaud, Jr., California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California 94118.